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SUMMARY

This counterproposal is filed jointly by the licensees of Stations KRJT-FM, Bowie, Texas, KORQ-FM, Abilene, Texas and KPXI, Mt. Pleasant, Texas. This counterproposal will provide first local services to two new communities and a substantial increase in the overall coverage areas and populations served for four stations. The Bowie station will provide a first local service to Highland Village, Texas (population 7,027) and a large gain in area and population (21,838 sq. km. and 2,155,202, respectively). Station KORQ-FM, Abilene, will change channels and its transmitter site in order to have the ability to construct a taller tower and increase its coverage area and population served. Station KPXI, Mt. Pleasant, will provide a first local service to Overton, Texas (population 2,105). Although the station will downgrade in class, there will be a significant gain (79,279 persons) in persons served. A fourth station, KFXT, Sulphur, Oklahoma has agreed to change channels thereby increasing its existing Class A 3 kW facility to a 6 kW Class A station. The Joint Petitioners and KFXT have reached an agreement as to reimbursement and KFXT has provided a statement of consent to the changes.

For both stations changing city of license, community profiles with attached documentation demonstrate that both communities are independent and deserving of their own local radio service. In addition, the stations comply with Commission policies and past case law relating to changes in communities of license. In the

case of KPXI and KFXT showings are provided demonstrating a minimum of five reception services in the loss area. The KRJT and KORQ station moves will not create any loss area.

The Joint Petitioners have provided an alternate channel for allotment to Pauls Valley. In any event, the counterproposal provides greater public interest benefits than the Pauls Valley petition for a third local service.

Accordingly, the public interest will be served by adopting the counterproposal.

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of)	
)	
Amendment of Section 73.202(b))	MM Docket No. 97-84
Table of Allotments)	RM-9021
FM Broadcast Stations)	
(Pauls Valley, Oklahoma))	

To: Chief, Allocations Branch
Policy and Rules Division
Mass Media Bureau

COUNTERPROPOSAL

Bowie-Nocona Broadcasting Company, Inc. ("KRJT"), licensee of Station KRJT-FM, Bowie, Texas; Dynamic Broadcasting, Inc. ("KORQ"), licensee of Station KORQ-FM, Abilene, Texas and East Texas Broadcasting Company, Inc. ("KPXI"), licensee of Station KPXI(FM), Mt. Pleasant, Texas (collectively referred to as "joint petitioners") by their counsel, hereby request the following changes to the FM Table of Allotments, Section 73.202(b) of the Commission's Rules:

(1) Station KRJT-FM, Bowie, Texas proposes to substitute Channel 264C for Channel 264C3 and change its community of license to Highland Village, Texas to provide a first local service; (2) Station KORQ-FM, Abilene, Texas requests the substitution of Channel 263C for Channel 264C at a new transmitter site reference

point; (3) Station KPRI(FM), Mt. Pleasant, Texas desires to downgrade from Channel 264C to Channel 264C2 in order to change its community of license to Overton, Texas and provide a first local service and (4) Station KFXT(FM), Sulphur, Oklahoma has agreed to downgrade from Channel 265C2 to Channel 291A at a new transmitter site. These proposed changes are summarized as follows:

<u>City</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Bowie, Texas	264C3	---
Highland Village, Texas	---	264C
Mt. Pleasant, Texas	264C	---
Overton, Texas	---	264C2
Abilene, Texas	264C	263C
Sulphur, Oklahoma	265C2	291A

In support hereof, the joint petitioners state the following:

1. The Notice of Proposed Rule Making ("NPRM") in this proceeding, 12 FCC Rcd 3500 (1997) proposed the allotment of Channel 291A to Pauls Valley, Oklahoma as its third local service in response to a petition filed by Tom Stamper. That proposal conflicts with the proposed substitution herein of Channel 291A for Channel 265C2 at Sulphur, Oklahoma. However, as will be demonstrated, Pauls Valley can be allotted an alternate Class A channel to avoid the conflict. Therefore, provided no other mutually exclusive proposals are filed, the Commission should not treat this counterproposal with its usual strict scrutiny.

2. Each station desires to make the requested changes because each offers significant public interest benefits. The Bowie station will be upgrading to a Class C station at a new site and provide a first local service to a larger community (Highland Village) and serve a much larger number of people and coverage area. The Abilene station desires to change its site in order to have the ability to construct a taller tower and reach a larger number of people. The Mt. Pleasant station will provide a first local service to a new community (Overton) and, although downgrading in class, will serve a larger number of people. The Sulphur station will be able to increase its facility which currently operates at 3 kW power to become a 6 kW Class A station on the new channel. Although the Sulphur station is not a part of the joint petitioners, an agreement has been reached with the licensee of KFXT, Sulphur for reimbursement of its expenses in changing channel and transmitter site. In Exhibit 1, the Sulphur licensee provides its statement of consent. As will be discussed, the proposals comply with the Commission's technical rules and policies regarding change in community of license and the limitation on the number of involuntary substitutions for existing stations. The specific changes will be discussed in detail herein.

I. LIMITATION ON THE NUMBER
OF CHANNEL SUBSTITUTIONS

3. In order to avoid disruption to the public and insure an orderly implementation of multiple station frequency changes, the

Commission has imposed a two existing station limitation on the number of substitutions it will permit on an involuntary basis. Columbus, Nebraska, et al., 59 RR 2d 1185 (1986) (where the Commission refused to order five stations to change channels to benefit one station's desire to upgrade.) However, the Commission has held that where the affected station licensees have consented to the modifications by agreement, then the limit does not apply to those stations. Id. at 1185; see also Castle Rock, Colorado. et al., 8 FCC Rcd 4475 (1993). In this case, all of the stations which are to be modified are either requesting the changes or have consented by written agreement. Thus, the Columbus, Nebraska policy is not an obstacle to staff consideration of this proposal.

II. KRJT

A. Technical Compliance

4. Station KRJT-FM is licensed to Bowie, Texas, and operates on Channel 264C3. That channel would be upgraded to Channel 264C and provide a first local service to Highland Village, Texas. As demonstrated in the attached Engineering Statement, Channel 264C can be allotted at coordinates 33° 25' 03" N and 97° 31' 34" W consistent with the Commission's spacing and principal community coverage requirements provided the proposed changes are made at (1) Station KPXI(FM), Mt. Pleasant, Texas; (2) Station KFXT(FM), Sulphur, Oklahoma; and (3) Station KORQ-FM, Abilene, Texas. KRJT

must relocate and increase to Class C status in order to provide a city grade signal to Highland Village.

B. Change in Community of License

5. Highland Village (population 7,027--1990 U.S. Census) is located in Denton County and is a thriving and growing community in need of a first local service. Highland Village's population increased by 629% from 1970 (516 persons) to 1980 (3,246 persons) and then by 216% to its 1990 population of 7,027 persons.¹

6. In Amendment of the Commission's Rules Regarding Modification of FM and TV Authorizations to Specify a New Community of License, 4 FCC Rcd 4870 (1989) recons. granted in part, 5 FCC Rcd 7094 (1990) (hereinafter "Community of License") the Commission stated that it would allow a station to change its community of license provided it met certain criteria: (1) the proposed channel must be mutually exclusive with the existing channel; (2) the new community must be preferred over the existing community under the Commission's allotment priorities; and (3) the existing community may not be deprived of its only existing service.

¹ In Exhibit 2, a Community Profile of Highland Village is provided by the Community Development Coordinator's Office of Highland Village. The Profile estimates that Highland Village's population has grown to approximately 12,000 people as of March 1, 1997 and is expected to increase to 18,000.

7. The proposed use of Channel 264C at Highland Village conflicts with the existing use of Channel 264C3 at Bowie. See Exhibit E Figure 1 of the attached Engineering Statement. The proposed reallocation from Bowie to Highland Village will provide a first local service to a much larger community -- Highland Village (7,027) than Bowie (4,990). Bowie will retain existing service from KRJT(AM), also licensed to petitioner. See Revision of FM Assignment Policies and Procedures, 90 FCC 2d 88 (1982). Thus, the Commission's comparative criteria would favor a first local service to Highland Village over a second local service to Bowie.

8. In Community of License supra at 7096, the Commission stated that it was concerned with the potential migration of stations from underserved rural areas to well served urban areas. In making determinations whether to award a first local service preference, the Commission has been guided by the criteria set forth in Faye and Richard Tuck, 3 FCC Rcd 5374 (1988).

9. Highland Village is located within the Lewisville, Texas Urbanized Area (population 79,433). However, from the proposed transmitter site, the predicted 70 dBu contour will reach the separate Urbanized Area of Denton, Texas (population 66,445). See Headland, Alabama, and Chattahoochee, Florida, 10 FCC Rcd 10352 (1995). Both the Lewisville and Denton urbanized areas are small in that they barely exceed the 50,000 population figure needed to qualify as an Urbanized Area designated by the United States Census

(See page A-12) of Appendix A, the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 CPH 2-45. In particular, Denton's Urbanized Area consists of only the city of Denton. The Lewisville Urbanized Area has several communities but none of these communities have an existing local radio station.

10. In **Exhibit 2** a community profile is provided by the City of Highland Village. This community was incorporated in 1963 with a Mayor/City Council form of government. The local government includes a Director of Public Works, Police Department, a Fire Department with 25 volunteers, a Utility Superintendent, Park Superintendent, Drainage Superintendent, Maintenance Superintendent, Finance Director, Community Development Coordinator, Building Official, a Planning and Zoning Commission, Park Board and Zoning Board of Adjustment. The community has its own taxing authority and bond rating. There are four schools in Highland Village with an enrollment of 2,830 including Highland Village Elementary. Thus, typical municipal services are provided to the residents by the local government of Highland Village.

11. As for community events, each year the Highland Village Lion's Club holds Balloonfest and Fair, a three-day event, which attracts crowds of up to 30,000 people. There are various other social organizations such as the Highland Village Women's Club, Keep Highland Village Beautiful, The Newcomer's Club and various scout troops. In addition, Highland Village has 57 businesses

located in Highland Village where residents of the community are employed. The median price of a new house is \$289,286. The median price of an existing house is \$152,958. Recreational facilities within Highland Village include various neighborhood parks made up of 140 acres, Copperas Branch Park offers picnic areas, boating, athletic fields and Unity Park provides additional athletic fields, fishing and trails for walking and jogging. Highland Shores, a new residential community, has become the largest subdivision in the community with tennis courts, community centers and jogging paths. These factors overwhelmingly favor independence. As stated in Tuck, supra (1988), "the size and proximity of the specified community to the central city and signal population coverage is pertinent but has less significance than evidence of independence." See also Headland, Al., supra, at 10355; Canovanas, Puerto Rico, et al., 10 FCC Rcd 6673 (1995); Cadiz and Oak Grove, Kentucky, 10 FCC Rcd 1058 (1995); Scotland Neck and Pinetops, North Carolina, 7 FCC Rcd 5113 (1992) recons. denied, 10 FCC Rcd 11066 (1995) and Hallie and Ladysmith, Wisconsin, 10 FCC Rcd 9257 (1995).²

² Although the Joint Petitioners are confident that they have adequately demonstrated the need for a first local service at Highland Village, if for any reason and in the unlikely event the Commission rules to the contrary, KRJT could upgrade to Class C status and remain at Bowie. KRJT hereby states that it will apply for a Class C station to serve Bowie should the Commission deny the Highland Village proposal. In Exhibit E, Figure 2, a channel study is provided for Bowie which is located approximately 20 miles from the reference point. This location is well within the 70 dBu contour.

12. Thus, Highland Village is indeed a fast growing community with its own governmental structure, social organizations and economic base to support its own radio station. In fact, Highland Village is a very prosperous community with an average income of \$62,058. As a result, this community is a very desirable location to establish a local radio station. The Commission does not require that all of the eight Tuck factors must be satisfied in order to demonstrate independence. Rather, the factors are part of an overall evaluation of the community's attributes and in the absence of contrary information, a finding of independence is presumed. See Headland, Al., supra.

13. Finally, as shown in the attached Engineering Statement, as a result of the proposed site change and upgrade in class for KRJT-FM, the area and population gains are as follows:

	<u>Area (Sq.Km.)/Population</u>	
Present - Channel 264C3	4,636.2	29,674
Proposed - Channel 264C	<u>26,475.0</u>	<u>2,184,876</u>
Net Gain	+21,838.8	+2,155,202

There is no loss area. Petitioner hereby states that should the Commission grant this proposal, it will apply for a Class C facility and construct the station to provide a first local service to Highland Village.

III. KPXI

A. Technical Requirements

14. Station KPXI at Mt. Pleasant, Texas, desires to move to a new transmitter site with Class C2 facilities in order to provide a first local service to Overton, Texas, (pop. 2,105) and increase the population it currently serves. As indicated in Exhibit E, Figure 8 of the Engineering Statement, Channel 264C2 can be allotted consistent with the Commission's spacing requirements with a site restriction.

B. Change in Community of License

14. Under the Commission's Community of License change criteria, the proposed use of Channel 264C2 at Overton by KPXI conflicts with its current use of Channel 264C at Mt. Pleasant. Mt. Pleasant will continue to receive local service from Station KIMP(AM). The Commission's priorities would favor a first local service to Overton over a second station at Mt. Pleasant.

15. Overton is not located within any Urbanized Area. However from the proposed transmitter site reference point, more than 50% of the Tyler, Texas and Longview, Texas Urbanized Areas will be covered with a 70 dBu signal. In support of the assertion that Overton is a separate and independent community, the Joint Petitioners have provided a 1997 Community Profile of Overton. See

Exhibit 3. Overton is a significant community with its own Mayor/City Manager/Council form of government. Overton has its own local police and fire services, a local zoning body and taxing authority. Water is supplied and sewage treated by the City of Overton. Overton has its own independent school district with a budget of \$3,354,902. Overton has its own local weekly newspaper, post office and zip code, churches, banks, libraries, parks, golf courses, tennis courts and community center. Overton has several major businesses which employ local residents including, the Overton Health Care Center and the Overton ISD, an educational facility. Clearly, Overton has all of the criteria of a well established community separate from any nearby city and is deserving of its own local radio station.

16. These factors overwhelmingly favor independence, "as stated in [Faye and Richard] Tuck, 3 FCC Rcd 5374 (1988), the size and proximity of the specified community to the central city and signal population coverage is pertinent but has less significance than evidence of independence." Headland, supra, at 10355. Thus, Overton warrants consideration as a first local service.

17. Although Bowie and Mt. Pleasant will retain a daytime only facility, existing case law supports this proposal. In the case of Fredericksburg and Helotes, Texas, 10 FCC Rcd 6580 (1995), recons. granted 61 FR 37840 (1996), the Commission staff held on reconsideration that Helotes was entitled to a first local service

preference despite being smaller (1,535 persons) than Fredericksburg (6,934 persons) and leaving Fredericksburg with a daytime only station. The Commission found that the proposal was consistent with many other cases -- Marion and Orrville, Alabama, 5 FCC Rcd 3482 (1991) (where the station moved from a community of 4,467 persons to a community of 349 persons, leaving a daytime only AM station). See also Fruitland and Weiser Idaho, 7 FCC Rcd 7538 (1992); Mora, Bosque Farm and Socorro, NM., 8 FCC Rcd 791 (1993); Ravenswood and Elizabeth, West Virginia, 10 FCC Rcd 5181 (1995) and Bolivar and Nixa, Missouri, 6 FCC Rcd 3648 (1991); Cf. Oshkosh, Winnecome and Townsend, WI, and Menominee, MI, 10 FCC Rcd 2085 (1995); Pine Bluff and Maumelle, AR, 6 FCC Rcd 5119 (1991), and Jessup and Midway, GA, 6 FCC Rcd 2196 (1991). Although Mr. Pleasant is larger than Overton, this factor is not as high a priority as a first local service to an established and independent community such as Overton.

18. The Tyler Urbanized Area is small (population 79,703) consisting of only the city of Tyler with a small fringe area of only 4.2 sq. miles. The urbanized land area is only 43.9 square miles and would be covered by even a Class A station. The Longview Urbanized Area is similar in size and population (76,429 persons), including only 6,118 persons in the fringe area (10.4 sq. miles). Furthermore, the proposed reference site was selected not to serve the Tyler or Longview areas but to comply with the technical

requirements by avoiding any short spacings and still provide city grade coverage to Overton.

19. The relative population of Tyler and Overton are 75,450 and 2,105, respectively. The population of Longview is 70,311. But a similar difference in population was not of decisional significance in Headland. The distance between the center cities is 19.68 miles in the case of Tyler and even further (20.73 miles) in the case of Longview. This distance is considerably more than the distance between the two communities in the Headland case -- 12.9 km (8.0 miles).

20. The primary concern of the Commission in Headland, was the independence of the proposed community. As in the Headland case, Overton has its own local government and planning commission, police and fire departments, water and school systems. There is a local weekly paper, post office and zip code, churches, businesses, banks, libraries, etc. Thus, the Joint Petitioners have clearly established Overton as a separate and independent community. See Headland, Al. supra.

21. According to the attached Engineering Statement, Exhibit E, Figure 10, although KPXI is proposing to downgrade its class of channel, by relocating the transmitter site to serve Overton, a substantial gain in population of 79,279 will be provided:

	<u>Population</u>
Present - Channel 264C	242,205
Proposed - Channel 264C2	321,484
	+ 79,279

The present coverage area will experience a loss area but this area will continue to receive more than five local aural services. See e.g., Atlantic and Glenwood, Iowa, 10 FCC Rcd 13160 (1995). See Exhibit E, Figure 12 of the Engineering Statement. KPXI hereby states that it will file an application to relocate its site and construct the facility to serve Overton if authorized to do so.

IV KFXT

22. Station KFXT currently operates as a Class A station with 3 kW ERP.³ This proposal would substitute Channel 291A at Sulphur to enable the station to operate at 6 kW ERP. KFXT recently obtained a permit to operate as a Class C3 station at a new transmitter site. However, KFXT has indicated in the attached statement that should this rule making proposal be adopted, it will downgrade its facility to specify Channel 291A at a new transmitter site. See Exhibit 1.

³ Channel 265C2 was allotted to Sulphur effective July 6, 1992, but this class of channel was never implemented by the licensee. Instead, KFXT recently obtained a permit for Channel 265C3 at a new site but has not begun construction.

23. As indicated in the Engineering Statement, Exhibit E Figure 13, Channel 291A can be allotted to Sulphur consistent with the Commission's spacing rules. The Engineering Statement, Exhibit E, Figure 17 indicates that the loss area will continue to receive at least five aural services. There will be no net loss in the existing population served or area covered. In fact, the proposed facility at 6 kW on Channel 291A will serve 32,132 persons whereas the existing KFXT facility serves 16,897 resulting in a net increase in population of 15,235 persons (90%). See attached Engineering Statement, Exhibit E, Figure 15. As mentioned, KFXT states in Exhibit 1, that it will change channels and apply to relocate its transmitter site if the rule making is granted and construct the facility if authorized to do so. The Joint Petitioners and KFXT have reached an agreement on the amount of reimbursement for the changes. The Joint Petitioners hereby state that they will reimburse KFXT for the channel and site changes.

V. KORQ-FM

24. Station KORQ-FM is licensed as a Class C station at Abilene, Texas. The licensee, Dynamic Broadcasting, Inc., desires to change channels to Channel 263 at a new transmitter site in order to have the ability to increase the tower height for Class C coverage. KORQ currently leases space at its current tower location. By changing channel and site, KORQ-FM can increase its coverage area by 6,570.3 sq. kilometers and population served by

24,168 persons. See Exhibit E, Figure 23. KORQ-FM hereby states that it will apply for Channel 263C at a transmitter site that complies with the Commission's spacing rules should this proposal be adopted.

VI. Pauls Valley

25. The Pauls Valley proposal would provide a third local service. The joint petitioners have determined that Channel 283A can be allotted to Pauls Valley with a site restriction of 1.42 km. See Exhibit E Figure 18 of the Engineering Statement. If for some reason, Channel 283A cannot be allotted to Pauls Valley, a first local service to two communities under the Joint Petitioners proposal should be favored over a third local service to Pauls Valley. See Revision of FM Allotment Policies and Procedures, supra.

VII. Overall Benefits

26. In Exhibit E, Figure 24, a channel study for KRJT is provided based on the requested channel changes having been made. The Engineering Statement indicates that the net increase in area served and population increase from the fourth station changes requested will result in two new first local services, a net increase in area covered by 21,352.4 sq.km and an increase in population served by 2,273,884 persons.

CONCLUSION

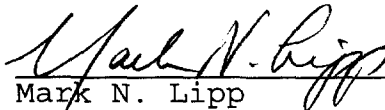
27. The public interest will be served by (1) upgrading KRJT to provide a first local service to Highland Village, Texas, (2) relocating KPXI to offer a first local service to Overton, Texas, (3) relocating KORQ-FM to another transmitter site to construct a taller tower (4) increasing the power of existing station KFXT to 6 kW and (5) thereby increasing the overall population and coverage area of the four stations. These public interest benefits compel favorable action on this counterproposal. As noted, Pauls Valley can also receive a new channel consistent with this proposal. Accordingly, the Joint Petitioners urge the Commission to grant its counterproposal.

Respectfully submitted,

**BOWIE-NOCONA BROADCASTING
COMPANY, INC.**

DYNAMIC BROADCASTING, INC.

EAST TEXAS BROADCASTING, INC.

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Its Counsel

April 21, 1997

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT F

DECLARATION OF DFWU, INC.

Station KFXT(FM)
Sulphur, Oklahoma

I am President of DFWU, Inc. On behalf of DFWU, Inc., I hereby agree to have Station KFXT's channel changed to Channel 291A at Sulphur, Oklahoma. Station KFXT currently operates as a 3kW facility on channel 265A. An application to increase to Class C3 on Channel 265 was recently granted but construction has not yet begun. I recognize that it will be necessary to move to a new transmitter site in order to operate on Channel 291A and I am willing to relocate the site. Channel 291A will allow KFXT to increase its current 3kW operation to a full 6kW facility.

I understand that KFXT will be entitled to reimbursement for the changes and I have reached an agreement with the other parties at Bowie, Abilene and Mt. Pleasant, Texas for reimbursement should the Commission grant this proposal. I will apply for Channel 291A at a new transmitter site.

I understand that this statement may be used in a filing at the Federal Communications Commission and I hereby authorize its use for that purpose.

I verify that this statement is true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and is made in good faith.

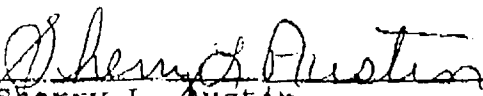

Sherry L. Austin

EXHIBIT 2

CITY OF HIGHLAND VILLAGE

1800 F.M. 407, Highland Village, Texas 75067

Phone: (972) 317-2558 FAX: (972) 317-0237



COMMUNITY PROFILE FOR THE CITY OF HIGHLAND VILLAGE

- ◆ City was incorporated in February, 1963 after approximately 100 lakeside residents decided to make their homes permanent. The early residents (for the most part) were professionals from the Dallas area who wanted to "get-a-way" for the weekend and enjoyed it so much they moved to what became Highland Village. Much of the 1st development was located in the northern most part of the City along the shores of Lake Lewisville (also our northern most part of the City along the shores of Lake Lewisville (also our northern boundary line). Ranch land owned by Robert DuVall, the first mayor of Highland Village, comprised the remainder of the City at that time. Doubletree Ranch is located on part of the original ranch land. It is said, many years ago, this area was a popular hideout for Sam Bass, a notorious highwayman who liked the privacy of the many trees and hills.
- ◆ Between 1975 - 1985, the City grew from approx. 1,000 to 5,000 and became a Home Rule City in 1986. Approx. population today is 12,000. At build-out is expected to be approx. 18,000.
- ◆ Highland Village is approx. 5.5 sq. miles located in southern Denton County. The City is bounded by FM 407 on the south, Lake Lewisville on the north, I-35E on the east and Chinn Chapel Rq. on the west. The City is located midway between Denton and Dallas, is approximately 15 miles from DFW Airport and is in close proximity to Alliance Airport. Highland Village is bounded by I-35E on the east and I-35W is located approx. 15 miles to the west.
- ◆ Area recreational facilities include the following:
 - ◆ Lake Lewisville is a Army Corp of Engineers lake offers 23,280 acres of surface water for the pleasure boating, fishing and (in designated areas) hunting as well as picnic and camping areas.
 - ◆ Copperas Branch Park, located on Lake Lewisville within the city limits of Highland Village, offers picnic areas, boat ramps, sand volleyball courts and baseball and soccer fields.
 - ◆ Unity Park featuring regulation baseball and soccer fields (lighted), 3 acre play structure, 2 fishing ponds with a pier and concrete trails for walking and jogging.
 - ◆ The City has various neighborhood parks made up of approx. 140 acres.
- ◆ The current tax rate is .5938 per \$100 valuation, in addition the county tax rate is .26690 and the school tax is 1.437.
- ◆ The City has recently received a Bond rating of B-AA-1 by Moody's of New York.
- ◆ Median cost of new home is \$289,286, giving Highland Village the highest average new home cost in Denton Co. as published in Destination DFW magazine for 1995-96. We issue an average of 200 single family residence permits per year.
- ◆ Median cost of existing home (per Certified Tax Roll) - \$152,958.